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No 175

AC 4457 (1) MANSFIELD

Borough of Mansfield.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1930,

By

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

1931.

PRINTED BY KING & BIRD, LEEMING STREET, MANSFIELD.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN D. H. MALTBY, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

Aldermen :

T. KNAPTON.

T. SMITH, J.P.

MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

J. MARRIOTT,

T. PEMBLETON,

MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT,

H. SKINNER,

E. W. MELLORS,

W. B. SPENCER,

A. WITTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF. 31 JUL 1931



STAFF.—The Members of the Public Health Staff are:—

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer ... of Health</i>	JANET M. MACKAY, M.B., D.P.H. Commenced duty 1st March, 1929.
<i>Senior Sanitary Inspector ...</i>	BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspector ...</i>	HERBERT ALLSOPP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Assistant Inspector ...</i>	WM. T. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection.
<i>Senior Health Visitor ...</i>	MISS H. A. HUNT, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitor ...</i>	MISS P. GOODWIN, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Health Visitor ...</i>	MISS F. HARRISON, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert.
<i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i>	E. V. HARDWICK.
<i>Clerk ...</i>	MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work. Commenced duty 21st July, 1930.
<i>Disinfector ...</i>	GEORGE PLOUGHMAN.
<i>Ambulance Driver ...</i>	ARTHUR BOOTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EXCHANGE ROW,
MANSFIELD,

April, 1931.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit my Tenth Annual Report dealing with the Sanitary Conditions of the Borough.

Although the Annual Report for 1930 will be a Report of a more simple character than the full Survey Report it has been prescribed that additional detail should be added at certain points.

For statistical accuracy it is unfortunate that the Census population figures will not be available for use in this Report. I am directed to make use for this purpose of the Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population 1929.

Perhaps the most important matters dealt with during the year were the proposals put forward in regard to Housing under the 1930 Housing Act.

During the early part of the year we found ourselves dealing with a high incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases. Our hospital accommodation, however, has been able to deal with all cases and my hospital staff have devotedly met the unusually heavy demands.

To my staff in all departments and my fellow officials I accord my grateful thanks for their hearty co-operation and assistance given in many ways.

To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I am particularly grateful for their hearty support and valued advice in all matters affecting what is our common objective—the Health of the Borough.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.





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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1.—General Statistics.

Area (acres)	7,068
Population (Census 1921)	45,190
„ (Estimated mid-year 1929)	47,130

N.B.—This population is to be used as the basis of our rates for the year 1930, no mid-year 1930 population having been issued by the Registrar-General on account of the holding of the Census.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921)	9,095
Number of Inhabited Houses end of 1930	10,910
Number of separate Occupiers (Census 1921)	9,483
Rateable Value (land and houses)	£230,928
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£871

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

	Totals	Males	Females
Legitimate	737	396	341
Illegitimate	37	22	15

Birth Rate—16.4.

STILL BIRTHS.

	Totals	Males	Females
Legitimate	36	19	17
Illegitimate	1	1	—

DEATHS.

	Males	Females
(Nett)	235	209

Death Rate—9.4.

Infantile Mortality Rate—67.1.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions—46.3.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:

	Totals	Males	Females
Legitimate	52	28	24
Illegitimate	—	—	—

	Males	Females
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	4	3
„ Whooping-cough (all ages)	—	2
„ Diarrhoea (under two years)	—	—

This last figure could not be more satisfactory. It is usually regarded as one of the sound tests of Maternity and Child Welfare success. It also indicates a well supervised food supply. I would attribute it partly to the popularity of Pasteurised milk. Milk contaminated by lack of cleanliness under conditions of warm weather is perhaps the greatest single cause of Summer Diarrhoea.

Our Birth Rate has risen slightly this year, having been 15.6 in 1929. The general Birth Rate for the country as a whole is 16.3.

Our Death Rate for 1930 (9.4) compares favourably with that of last year (10.5) and that of the country as a whole, viz., 11.4.

It is also satisfactory to note that an Infantile Mortality Rate which was 80.1 last year has fallen to 67.1. Among illegitimate infants there is usually a very high mortality in the first year. All the illegitimate children have, however, survived this period.

Physical Features and General Character of the Borough.

Geographically Mansfield occupies a position 53.7 degrees to 53.10 degrees North of the Equator and Longitude 1.7 degrees to 1.15 degrees west of the meridian of Greenwich.

Elevation above sea level varies from 270 feet to 588 feet. The Market Place is 335 feet above sea level.

Formerly Mansfield stood in the heart of the ancient Forest of Sherwood. Beneath it are coal measures which have added considerably to the growth and prosperity of the town. The magnesian limestone quarries locally supply an excellent building stone. From the red sandstone is derived a moulding sand which enjoys world-wide reputation for making castings.

These geological products have had an interesting development, and I am indebted to Professor H. H. Swinnerton, of University College, Nottingham, for the following interesting notes on the Geology of Mansfield:

“The rocks in the neighbourhood of Mansfield may be considered from several points of view, viz., the time when they were formed, the way they are arranged, the material of which they consist and the useful purposes they serve.

“The particular periods of time in the history of the Earth when the rocks around Mansfield were formed are called by the geologist the Carboniferous, the Permian and the Triassic periods. Many, many millions of years have elapsed since the opening of the Carboniferous period. During the latter half of this period the Mansfield region, in common with large portions of the British area, was occupied by extensive flats upon which grew great forests

of trees quite unlike any that now exist. The débris from the trees and the undergrowth accumulated to depths of ten, twenty or even thirty feet, and then became buried under great thicknesses of sand and mud, and was converted to coal. This process was repeated a number of times and thus were formed those carboniferous rocks which are called the Coal Measures.

“In course of time conditions changed, and during the subsequent Permian period the Mansfield region presented a very striking contrast to its state during the Coal Measure age. It was now occupied by an inland sea, which gradually dried up. In the waters of this sea lime deposits, rich in magnesium, were laid down on top of the Coal Measures. When the sea had completely dried up the Triassic period set in. At this time desert conditions prevailed, and large quantities of sand—and often gravel—were blown into this area or brought in by seasonal torrents coming from the North-West. The later events of the Triassic period need not be detailed, but these sandy and pebbly deposits formed the rock now called Bunter Sandstone and Conglomerate.

“Though these three sets of rocks—the coal measures, the permian limestone and the bunter sandstone—were originally laid down in horizontal layers, they were subsequently tilted upwards in the west. The uptilted portions have since been removed by the destructive action of rain, frost, rivers and other agencies, so that to-day the bevelled edges of the coal measures may be seen at the surface in the country west of Huthwaite. The permian rocks form the surface of the ground round Sutton and in the centre and North of Mansfield. Between these two towns and to the South and East of Mansfield the country is underlain by bunter sandstone. Though the coal measures do not come to the surface within a radius of three miles of Mansfield they underly the permian rocks and so by sinking colliery shafts

through the permian rocks the measures may be reached and the coal exploited even under the town itself.

“The permian rocks extend from Nottingham to Durham. Throughout nearly the whole of their extent they consist mainly of limestone which, because it contains an unusual proportion of magnesium, is described as a magnesium-limestone. In the vicinity of Mansfield, however, it also contains a large percentage of sand, a fact which accounts for its superior qualities as a building stone and also for many of the quarries in the neighbourhood of the town.

“The bunter sandstone in its lower layers is fine grained and free from pebbles. It is extensively quarried for use by blast furnaces as a moulding sand. The coarser, more pebbly bunter sandstone occupies extensive areas east of Mansfield. It is a very porous rock and may hold as much as one quarter of its own volume of water. Wells sunk into the sandstone draw from it wonderful supplies of excellent water and provide most of the water which is used for public supplies in Nottinghamshire.”

The staple industries of the town have not altered throughout the year under review.

Industrial depression, which has been a National rather than a Local condition, has affected the main industries of the town severely, and, as well, our largest local industry—coal mining—has been in a depressed condition with accompanying low wages and short time.

In spite, however, of these conditions, my figures will, I think, show that Health Conditions have been satisfactorily maintained.

Notes on the Vital Statistics.

The "Natural Increase," *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths, amounted to 330. With more births and fewer deaths this number is up this year.

Deaths and Death Rate.

NETT DEATHS belonging to the Borough	...	444
DEATH-RATE (all ages)	per 1,000 population—	9·4
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	... ..	67·1

Table II. shows the relative Statistics of England and Wales with Mansfield. The comparison is quite a favourable one except in regard to our Stillbirth Rate.

A full list of the causes of death, classified according to the headings defined by the Registrar-General, will be found in Table III.

In comparing the death lists from year to year it is remarkable with what consistent regularity the toll of life can be scheduled within very limited variations in numbers, *e.g.*:—

		Cancer		Heart Disease		Diabetes
1930	...	52 deaths	...	67 deaths	...	6 deaths
1929	...	51 „	...	67 „	...	7 „

It is satisfactory to note that bronchitis and pneumonia caused much fewer deaths this year.

Five deaths only occurred as a result of influenza, which is a remarkably satisfactory figure.

The principal causes of death are shown in the order of frequency in the following Table:—

Cause	Number	Mortality Rate per 1,000
Heart Disease	67	1·42
Cancer	52	1·10
Tuberculosis (all forms)	38	·80
Pneumonia	32	·67
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	29	·61

Localised Causes of Illness.

During the past year the only epidemic diseases seriously affecting the health of the Borough were scarlet fever and enteric fever. The incidence of scarlet fever in 1929 and 1930 has been high. The outbreak of typhoid fever (18 cases) was much above the usual frequency of this disease.

Notification of chicken-pox was maintained throughout the year, but no cases of smallpox occurred in the Borough.

Cancer Deaths.

This year 52 deaths from this disease took place—30 in males and 22 in females. Compared with last year this figure is much the same.

Age and sex incidence, together with parts affected, will be found in the following Table:—

CANCER DEATHS.

AGE	MALES	FEMALES	Rectum	Pancreas	Liver	Pelvis	Tongue	Larynx	Nose	Brain	Stomach	Bowels	Uterus	Prostate	Breast	Genitals	Heart	Multiple
24	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
49	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
51	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
54	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
56	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
57	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
66	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
71	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	22	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	16	4	6	2	2	1	1	1

A few more cases have again occurred amongst male patients. As shown in previous reports, the largest individual site attacked is the stomach. Most of the approved modern theories of the

prevention of cancer are based on regular daily bowel evacuation. The victims of cancer are usually of a constipated habit. Exercise in the open air, regulation of dietary, drinking of ample fluids and the use of simple means of securing a daily evacuation would seem the surest lines of prevention.

The occupation of these persons is shown in the following Table :—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Labourers	...	...	7	Housewives	...	...	16
Coal Miners	...	...	4	Widows	...	...	4
Joiners	...	...	3	Spinsters	...	...	2
Railway Workers	...		3				
Station Master	...		1				
Engine-man (Colliery)			1				
Insurance Agent	...		1				
Tram Cleaner	...		1				
Licensed Victualler	...		1				
Slater	...	...	1				
Carting Contractor	...		1				
Factory Worker	...		1				
Grocer	...	...	1				
Police Constable	...		1				
Colliery Fireman	...		1				
Electrician	...	...	1				
Railway Inspector	...		1				

This Table does not reveal any relationship between incidence of disease and occupation.

Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to this local effort in the War against Cancer. This Campaign has made very successful progress since its inauguration.

The local Committee, to sum up their activities, have established a Radium Institute in Nottingham, with a Specialist Registrar in

charge. This Institute now possesses $\frac{3}{4}$ -gramme of Radium, with which most cases have been treated in Nottingham General Hospital, but when necessary this has been lent out to other Hospitals in the County, including Mansfield Hospital.

A large number of cases have been treated by this Radium, most of the patients having been relieved of many of their distressing symptoms, and there is every reason to hope that many of these cases will later on be classified as cured.

Towards the end of the year the question of providing a Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant as an adjunct to Radium treatment was considered by the Council.

With this further installation, the equipment of this Institute will enable it to provide all the necessary apparatus for dealing with Cancer in every situation, with most hopeful anticipation of success.

The Radium Institute also affords facilities for assisting in Research work by a careful study and record of all cases coming under treatment.

We, in Mansfield, have our representatives on this Council, and have been directly associated with this most important movement towards exploring the cause and cure of what is, now-a-days, one of man's deadliest foes.

This Council has had to rely on voluntary effort to carry on its wonderful work. Surely such work is of sufficient importance to merit some measure of assistance from State Funds.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant of £20 is made annually to the local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for 40 years, has been of inestimable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. The Fever Hospital meets our present requirements. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Midwives.

No Midwives are employed by this Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the area is 16.

Maternity.

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated Maternity cases. The terms on which this bed is held are 6s. per day during each day of occupation, 5s. per week while not occupied, together with the Doctor's fee in each case of £2 2s. 0d.

Mansfield and District Hospital.

This Hospital has a total number of 108 beds allocated as follows:—

Medical	Surgical	Children's
25	51	32

Medical and Surgical cases of all kinds are received, and as well, there is a Maternity Ward, an X-Ray department, also Dental, Ophthalmic and Massage departments. An Ear, Nose and Throat department, as well as a Pathological Laboratory, have been recently added.

Complicated Maternity cases and Puerperal cases are received for treatment on behalf of this Authority.

There is also an out-patient department for Orthopaedic cases. This Hospital serves the Borough of Mansfield and a wide area of the surrounding towns and villages.

Considerable extensions are under construction and in contemplation in the future.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases, but apart from this there is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area. Homeless children are received into the Union Infirmary.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is now garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement facilitates removal of cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—An Ambulance has been provided by the British Red Cross Society and is maintained by the Borough. One or two of the surrounding Authorities contribute to the cost of upkeep.

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

Chemical Work.

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst, City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the district of the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of Statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

The bacteriological examination of water supply is dealt with by Manchester University. Quarterly samples from each of the wells at Clipstone and Rainworth are submitted.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

IN MANSFIELD:

The new premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1926 Report.

These premises have proved very suitable. The position is central and the arrangement of rooms is, I find, well adapted to the purposes of a Welfare Centre.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

IN PLEASLEY HILL:

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, at West Hill House, Mansfield. It is attended by a Specialist Medical Officer twice a week.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Special Acts of Parliament.

Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878.

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1901 (Royal Assent 26th July, 1901).

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905 (Royal Assent 11th July, 1905).

Electric Lighting Order, 20th June, 1899.

Electric Lighting Order, 2nd August, 1907.

The Mansfield Corporation Gas Order, 1924.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925 (*See Note below*).

List of Acts of Parliament.

Adopted by the Council, and the dates on which they came into force in the District:—

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, sections 6 and 7.

Order of the Local Government Board, dated 6th December, 1889.

Public Libraries Acts.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, 1st July, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1st July, 1892.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 9th November, 1892.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, 25th March, 1894.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, 1st January, 1909.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, sections 21, 22, 32 (Part II.), 35, 46, 50 (Part III.), 63, 64 (Part IV.) and 95 (Part X.), 13th January, 1922.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, received Royal Assent on 7th August, 1925. Its chief provisions were summarised in my Annual Report for 1926.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL: Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL: Depth of well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these wells comes from the Bunter beds, and, passing through the gravel of which Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the town. The upper reaches of this river are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three sewage disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

The main sewers in the town are very old.

New drainage work and extensions have recently been completed in several areas where new buildings have been in course of erection.

Closet Accommodation.

PAIL CLOSETS.—In November, 1923, I submitted a report on the subject of conversion of pail closets and privy middens within the Borough, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with this matter.

In June, 1924, a scheme was approved whereby the owners of property should contribute towards the cost of conversion £4 per closet, the owner in addition bearing any necessary expenditure on structural alterations. This offer was made to the owners of property within reasonable distance of a sewer and water supply. When this offer was made there were 300 convertible pail closets, and a few more were subsequently unearthed, bringing up this number to 312.

At the close of 1927, 252 conversions had been carried out by the Corporation, and 26 had been carried out by the owners, making a total of 278.

During 1928, 34 further conversions took place, and at the end of that year the number to be dealt with in order to complete the extinction of every convertible pail closet was nine.

During 1929 and 1930 two more were converted, leaving seven only. These are in connection with worn-out property soon to be dealt with under improvement schemes.

On scattered farms a few pail closets remain, but these are in such isolated positions that they can do little harm. Water carriage cannot be insisted upon unless within reasonable distance of sewer and water supply.

PRIVY MIDDENS.—Only nine convertible middens now remain. No further conversions occurred in 1929 or 1930.

Scavenging.

In the year ended 31st March, 1930, 19,216 tons of refuse had been collected, an increase of 667 tons on the previous twelve months. This amount collected cost, on an average, 7s. 11·4d. per ton, or 3s. 2·22d. per head of population.

CONVERSION OF ASHPITS.—In 1929 the Corporation decided that these should be dealt with under Section 115 of the Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, the cost of such replacement being borne by them.

This replacement proceeded steadily throughout 1928, and at the close of the year 133 ashpits had been abolished and 438 bins provided to replace them.

During the year 1929 a further 128 were dealt with, and it is comforting to be able to record that all of these are now replaced.

The above measure shows an economy of something like £80 per annum in the cost of emptying, a saving which should ultimately repay the cost of the operation, but apart from that there must be a very great consequent improvement in the sanitary condition of the premises, with undoubted benefit to the health of the occupants by prevention of disease. No matter how well an ashpit is cared for, it is, when used as the receptacle for household refuse, one of the recognised breeding grounds of disease, so that I think we can look forward confidently to their abolition as a definite forward movement in improving the health conditions of the Borough.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations of factory chimneys have been regularly made. It is unquestionable that the matter of atmospheric pollution is one which should be dealt with locally and by general measures.

Recently published statistics shew that the city of Manchester receives a deposit from the air of over 20,000 tons of solid

matter in a year. This contains tar equal to 75,000 gallons and sulphur acids equal to over a quarter of a million gallons.

With less perfect oxidation of the blood, catarrh, bronchitis and emphysema linger in the train of this pollution. Delicate lungs of newly-born infants are not adapted to dealing with such serious pollution, so one can see how this must be a grave source of ill-health.

As well, we know that children's health must seriously be affected where solar radiation is diminished. Sunlight is not only a tonic in itself but is lethal to bacteria.

What is the cost to the nation of ill-health we cannot determine. The time lost alone by common colds, to say nothing of the loss of efficiency, must be enormous.

The economic loss from atmospheric pollution is enormous. Domestic washing bills are increased, and the glistening whiteness of new stone buildings is soon invested in a dismal blackness.

To obviate pollution from domestic chimneys the main remedy is to be found in the use of gas, electricity, or fuel produced from coal by the low temperature carbonisation process. The latter has not met with popularity owing to the fact that one ton of coal will only yield 14 or 15 cwt. of smokeless fuel, and therefore its cost is excessive compared with coal.

Slaughter-Houses.

Eleven slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough, three of these are registered and eight licensed.

During the year one (licensed) slaughter-house has been erected. The slaughter-house accommodation in the town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer, so that the Public Health and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is supplied with water from the town supply, and flushing closets are provided.

Health Education.

Brief talks to mothers on health matters have been given by me in the Welfare Centres.

Four lectures have been delivered on various health matters during the year.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

The premises in which Upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the law.

HOUSING.

Statistics for the Year 1930.

Number of New Houses Erected during the year:

(a)	Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	135
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(1)	By the Local Authority... ..	1
	Ravensdale Estate	50
(2)	By other Local Authorities	—
(3)	By other bodies or persons	84
(b)	With State assistance under Housing Acts—	
(1)	By Local Authority	50
(i)	For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	—
(ii)	For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	—
(iii)	For other purposes	—
(2)	By other bodies or persons	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1,529, and the number of inspections made 2,156
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, 172, and the number of inspections made 433

- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 117

2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 1,405

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 22
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—
- (a) by owners 23
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... —
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close —

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 102
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—
- (a) by owners 107
- (b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... —

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	—

4. Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years, and held under:—

	Total	Built during the last two years
(1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925	486	134
(2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925	—	—
(3) Other powers	530	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,016	134
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Overcrowding.

In my 1927 Report I gave the details of an investigation with regard to overcrowding conditions in a survey of 7,813 houses. Since then progressive building effort on the Ravensdale Estate has lessened these conditions.

Overcrowding is, however, largely due to inability to pay the rent, a circumstance all too common in this district on account of the depressed condition of the coal trade.

Old Houses.

The most unhealthy type of house in the Borough is suffering from faults incidental to its great age.

Successions of impoverished tenants have left behind in many instances those legacies of dirt and vermin, the former largely due to the crumbling condition of woodwork and plaster.

Many of these will be scheduled under the Housing Act of 1930, and will, we hope, be replaced by a type of house which will give more stimulus to care and cleanliness.

In regard to new housing and unhealthy areas, the scheme submitted by me on 15th December, 1930, a copy of which is here appended, will best indicate the manner in which the Housing Committee intend to deal with the housing problems of the Borough within the next five years:

“I beg herewith to submit a report in conformity with Section 25 (Part III.) of the Housing Act, 1930, dealing with the housing needs of this Borough, and containing suggestions

in regard to the measures proposed for adoption in order to deal with unsatisfactory housing conditions in the area, and the provision of further housing accommodation.

“This report has been drawn up jointly with the Borough Surveyor, and the necessary consideration has been also given to the financial obligations contained therein by the Borough Treasurer.

“The normal building rate of the Borough will be seen from the following table:—

Year	Built by Local		By Private Enterprise				Total	
	Authority		With Subsidy	Without Subsidy				
1920	...	26	...	15	...	—	...	41
1921	...	47	...	27	...	—	...	74
1922	...	24	...	48	...	—	...	72
1923	...	18	...	16	...	58	...	92
1924	...	56	...	105	...	38	...	199
1925	...	101	...	201	...	14	...	316
1926	...	258	...	148	...	14	...	420
1927	...	67	...	151	...	22	...	240
1928	...	131	...	58	...	25	...	214
1929	...	69	...	112	...	13	...	194
Totals		797	...	881	...	184	...	1,862

N.B.—The number of houses built by the Local Authority in 1926 includes 90 houses erected for the re-housing of dispossessed tenants, under the Clerkson's Alley Improvement Scheme.

“Private enterprise has therefore provided during the last ten years an average number of just over 100 houses per annum, during the last five years slightly over 150 per annum.

“Houses built by the Local Authority average:—

During the last ten years	70
---------------------------	-----	-----	----

During the last five years	107
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

“It will therefore be obvious that, both by Municipal and private enterprise, the building programme of the last five years has been accelerated.

“Sufficiency of Supply of Housing.

“Judged by the number of applications received for working class houses there is still a considerable number of applicants on the list. Some of these persons are, however, occupiers of insanitary houses who wish to avail themselves of a more modern and hygienic home.

“It has also to be taken into consideration that, according to the Registrar-General’s estimated population figure, the Borough has not increased since 1927:—

Estimated mid-year population, 1927	...	48,140
-------------------------------------	-----	--------

„ „ „ 1928	...	47,550
------------	-----	--------

„ „ „ 1929	...	47,130
------------	-----	--------

“If these figures are correct it is possible that migration towards surrounding colliery villages will account for the shrinkage.

“Fitness of Houses.

“A recent survey shews that there are in the Borough 587 houses which, according to the Manual of Unfit Houses, are graded “A,” *i.e.*, houses unfit for habitation and not suitable for improvement.

“The position of these houses will be seen on the maps submitted, coloured pink.

“These houses are occupied by:—

Houses		Families		Adults		Children under 10 years
587	...	598	...	1,892	...	554

“From consideration of these figures it is proposed to deal with the whole of these unhealthy houses within a period of ten years.

“It must be anticipated that some of these may be dealt with by the owner on his own initiative during that period.

“Recognising this possibility it is suggested that these should be replaced at the rate of 50 per annum over the next five years.

“Provision of Houses under Housing Act, 1924.

“To meet the present house shortage it is considered that a further building programme of 50 houses per annum for the next five years will suffice.”

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1911.

Total number of Workshops on the Register	...	...	169
Inspections made to Workshops and Factories	...	...	258

One notice of occupation and three notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following Table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories:—

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	21
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	0
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	0
Defective roofs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total						26

Five outworkers' lists were received from employers, notifying 15 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

to the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my sixteenth Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough:—

					Within distance of sewer.
Number of privies	...	...	...	60	9
„ pail closets	...	...	...	57	7
„ waste-water closets	...	...	...	54	—
„ ashpits	...	...	...	—	—

The conversion to recognised sanitary types of closets and ashpits during the last two years has been as follows:—

Year		Privies converted to W.C.'s	Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	Waste-water closets converted to W.C.'s	Ashpits replaced by regulation dustbins
1929	...	—	1	—	128
1930	...	—	1	—	—

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows a decrease on last year, as will be seen by the following

Table :—	1929	1930
Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough	49	47
„ milch cows in the Borough ...	275	264
„ milk purveyors... ..	53	53
„ milk wholesalers and producers	38	36

During the year 106 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are three milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustman sediment tester. When found dirty a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

Summary of work done.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

	Number of Defects, etc., remedied on :	
	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices
Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed...	133	10
Drains, w.c.'s and gullies cleansed	667	3
Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired ...	145	4
W.C.'s and privies repaired	133	5
Additional w.c.'s provided	—	—
Privies converted into w.c.'s	—	—
Pail closets converted into w.c.'s	1	—
Dry dustbins provided	503	31
„ „ in lieu of ashpits abolished ...	1	—
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors)	153	13
Yards, passages or pavements repaired	401	25
Defective light and ventilation	12	1
Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed	65	—
Over-crowding of dwellings abated	1	—
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls ...	15	1
Smoke nuisances abated	5	—
Manure and refuse removed	13	1
Miscellaneous	82	4
Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated ...	<u>2,340</u>	<u>98</u>

Table showing premises inspected, notices served, complaints registered, notices complied with, etc.:—

Number of complaints registered	...	...	...	...	142
„ premises inspected	...	...	...	...	2,133
„ workshops inspected (F. and W. A.)	...	...	...	...	239
„ informal notices served...	...	...	...	...	1,357
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	1,233
„ notices served	...	...	...	...	124
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	130
„ inspections	...	...	...	...	6,341
„ houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	...	...	244
„ houses inspected in which defects were found and office notices served	...	...	...	...	117
„ houses inspected in which defects were remedied without serving Closing Order	...	...	...	...	95
„ cases of infectious diseases investigated	...	...	...	...	197
„ articles of clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	9,911

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED :—

							Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	8	78
Beef (imported)		...	...	...	...	...	0	1	100
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	70
Edible organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	75
Tinned fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Fish and game	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	5
Shell fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	84
Fruit (green)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	38
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	45
Frozen eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	22
TOTAL						...	7	15	72

The following statement shows the number of carcasses surrendered in addition to the above :—

				Carcases and Cause
Cows	...	...	...	1 Septic Peritonitis and Pleurisy
Cows	...	...	...	1 Parturient Septicæmia
Cows	...	...	...	1 Tuberculosis
Bullocks	...	...	...	5 Tuberculosis
Bullocks	...	...	...	1 Dropsy and Tuberculosis
Heifers	...	...	...	3 Tuberculosis
Sheep	...	...	...	1 Peritonitis and Dropsy
Sheep (frozen)	...	...	...	1 Lymphadenitis
Sheep	...	...	...	1 Suffocated
Sheep	...	...	...	4 Mutilated
Pigs	...	...	...	1 Dropsy
Pigs	...	...	...	1 Parturient Fever
Pigs	...	...	...	3 Tuberculosis
Pigs	...	...	...	1 Erysipelas
Calves	...	...	...	1 Osteomyelitis
Calves	...	...	...	1 Umbilical Ill
Calves	...	...	...	1 Congenital Tuberculosis

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughter-houses, butchers' and provision shops,					
fish shops and meat factories	...	...	...	...	1,837 visits
Dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	198 „

Slaughter-houses.

Eleven slaughter houses are at present occupied in the Borough.

These are very much over-crowded: a public abattoir is greatly needed.

Slaughter-houses are visited regularly at the time of slaughtering as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN, M.S.I.A.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.

While this disease has remained in our vicinity, no case occurred in the Borough.

As a safeguard against invasion Chicken-pox has remained notifiable throughout the year, and under this regulation 152 cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.

Last years' high incidence (163 cases) was again repeated by the occurrence of 169 cases this year, one of which proved fatal. The incidence of this disease was again very widely spread throughout the whole of the East Midland area.

All cases requiring hospital treatment were admitted to the Forest Fever Hospital, as a consequence our accommodation was again severely taxed.

Diphtheria.

This year's figure, 34 cases, was higher than usual, though less than last year. All made a good recovery—a remarkable tribute to the efficacy of serum treatment.

The Laboratory report on another page will shew the enormous number of tests made from throat swabbings, thus ensuring that no suspicious case is over-looked.

I must again accord due praise to the care of the general practitioners of the area, who, by submitting these tests, are of invaluable assistance to me in the control of the spread of this disease.

In every case where the disease has been proved all the home contacts are swabbed, thus preventing the spread of the disease

at those points from which it is so liable to be transplanted. No contacts of the disease are allowed to return to school or to work unless their throats are found to be germ-free.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seven cases were notified.

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the area will be found below:—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—
5	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	—
15	6	5	—	1	2	2	—	—
20	3	3	2	—	5	1	—	—
25	2	10	—	—	1	6	—	—
35	6	6	—	—	6	3	—	1
45	2	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	25	28	8	7	21	14	2	1

The occupation of persons dying of Tuberculosis is as follows:—

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Coal Miners	...	...	6	Housewives	...	...	8
Railway Platelayer	...	...	1	Spinsters	...	...	6
Bricklayers' Labourer	...	...	1	Widow	...	...	1
Beer Retailer	...	...	1				
Fettler	...	...	1				
Groom	...	...	1				
Motor Driver	...	...	1				
Fireman	...	...	1				
Laster, Boot Factory	...	...	1				
Infant	...	...	1				
School Child	...	...	1				
Agricultural Labourer	...	...	1				
Tram Inspector	...	...	1				
Tram Conductor	...	...	1				
Boiler Tuber	...	...	1				
Printer Compositor	...	...	1				
French Polisher	...	...	1				
General Labourer	...	...	1				

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Seventy-six per cent. of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified. Quite a number of the "not previously notified" tubercular cases die in hospitals or mental institutions, the disease being one of the determining causes of death, but having developed within the institutional period. Such cases are referred back to the last known place of residence, and consequently go to make up this group.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Application of the powers of this Section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.



VENEREAL DISEASES.



The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected of suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.

MEANS OF PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table:—

Years	Population	SCARLET FEYER				DIPHTHERIA				Total No. of patients treated	Patient days	Patients in Hospital : Daily Average
		Total No. of cases notified	Attack rate per 1000 population	No. of cases admitted to Hospital	Per cent. of total notifications	Cases notified	Attack rate per 1000	Admission to Hospital	Per cent. of notifications			
1915	40,208	148	3.6	63	42.6	87	2.1	5	5.7	84	—	—
1916	41,038	134	3.2	87	64.9	130	3.1	9	6.9	103	3932	10.8
1917	41,868	80	1.9	55	68.7	60	1.4	35	58.3	110	4206	11.5
1918	42,698	47	1.1	44	93.6	37	0.8	30	81.0	95	4219	11.6
1919	43,528	52	1.1	47	90.4	54	1.2	37	68.5	95	3537	9.7
1920	44,358	77	1.7	63	81.8	54	1.2	39	72.2	130	4173	11.3
1921	45,190	257	5.7	171	66.5	33	0.7	27	81.8	212	7473	20.5
1922	46,020	109	2.3	82	75.2	34	0.7	30	88.2	154	6403	17.3
1923	46,850	106	2.2	96	90.6	43	0.9	39	90.7	158	7122	19.5
1924	47,680	139	2.9	128	92.1	56	1.1	51	91.0	214	8675	23.7
1925	47,000	101	2.1	96	95.0	31	0.6	28	90.3	134	5211	14.2
1926	47,270	62	1.3	57	91.9	18	0.3	18	100.0	101	3954	10.8
1927	48,140	65	1.3	64	98.4	19	0.4	19	100.0	99	4173	11.4
1928	47,550	44	0.9	42	95.4	20	0.4	18	90.0	75	3465	9.5
1929	47,130	163	3.4	157	96.3	42	0.8	41	97.6	212	9290	25.7
1930	47,130	169	3.5	163	96.4	34	0.7	34	100.0	223	8157	22.3

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only. As well, seven cases of scarlet fever, one of diphtheria and one of enteric fever were treated at the request of the following Authorities:—

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever
Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	...	1	...	—	...	—
Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.C.	...	1	...	—	...	1
Skegby R.D.C.	... ..	4	...	1	...	—
Notts. C.C. (Ransom Sanatorium)		1	...	—	...	—

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below:—

		Remaining in Hospital, 1st Jan., 1930	Admissions	Discharged	Died	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1930
Scarlet Fever	...	13	163	159	—	17
Diphtheria	...	5	34	39	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	—	10	9	1	—
Erysipelas	...	—	1	1	—	—
For Diagnosis	...	—	6	6	—	—
Totals	...	18	214	214	1	17

Average Stay in Hospital.

Scarlet Fever Cases...	...	...	40·9 days
Diphtheria	„	...	27·0 „
Enteric Fever	„	...	44·0 „

Cost of Food.

The total food bills for the year amounted to £830 15s. 6d.

Total Patient days ...	...	...	...	8,157
„ Staff „ ...	...	...	...	6,469
				<hr/>
Total ...			...	14,626
				<hr/>

So that the daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 1s. 1.6d.

Deaths in Hospital.

One death occurred from enteric fever.

Return Cases.

There were no return cases. (N.B.—A “return” case is one occurring in the same household within 28 days of the return of a previous case from Isolation Hospital.)



BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory at the Public Health Office by the Medical Officer of Health, who was ably assisted in this work by Mr. E. V. Hardwick. This officer has had a great deal of experience in this work and is perfectly competent to carry on the routine in the absence of the Medical Officer.

During the year the serological examination of blood in suspected cases of enteric fever was carried out in addition to the ordinary microscopical examinations.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Municipal Laboratory is responsible for testing of diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum for the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Rural District of Skegby and the Urban District of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases:—

			Positive		Negative		Total
Diphtheria...	...	...	125	...	563	...	688
T. B. Sputum	...	...	13	...	42	...	55
Blastomycosis Sputum	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Ringworm ...	...	...	76	...	16	...	92
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Gonorrhœa...	...	...	4	...	14	...	18
Sheep Scab	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	18	...	16	...	34
Totals			242	...	654	..	896

Outside cases were investigated as follows:—

Diphtheria...	...	...	14	...	74	...	88
T. B. Sputum	...	...	1	...	3	..	4
Gonorrhœa...	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Totals			15	...	78	...	93

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The general scheme for provision of treatment for mothers and children was dealt with in detail in my previous reports.

I shall pass on to deal with some of the statistics arising out of the work of this department.

Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year:—

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Residents	411	359	770
Non-Residents ...	17	13	30
	428	372	800

Corrected Births.

The following Table is supplied by the Registrar-General and represents nett births:—

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Legitimate ...	396	341	737
Illegitimate ...	22	15	37
	418	356	774

Notification of Births.

820 births were notified during the year.

5 cases were not notified:—

2 attended by doctors.

3 attended by midwives.

Birth Rate.

General Birth Rate 16·4 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate Birth Rate 0·78 per 1,000 population.

Still-births.

Forty-five cases of still-birth were notified, of which 14 were non-residents.

Infantile Death Rate.

67·1 per 1,000 children born.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 52, of which 28 were males and 24 females.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon Clinics were as follows:

15, ST. JOHN STREET (100 Sessions):—

	Numbers attending	Number of attendances
Infants	745	4,947
Nursing Mothers	430	2,344
Children, one to five years ...	385	1,575
Ante-natal (46 Sessions) ...	114	250
Ultra-Violet Ray:—		
Infants	18	150
Children, one to five years ...	75	1,329
TOTALS ...	<u>1,763</u>	<u>10,595</u>

PLEASLEY HILL (48 Sessions):

Infants	57	998
Expectant Mothers	12	24
Nursing ,,	72	572
Children, one to five years ...	98	602
TOTALS ...	<u>239</u>	<u>2,196</u>

Attendances at the Medical Officer's Consultations.

				MANSFIELD (98 Sessions)	PLEASLEY HILL (45 Sessions)
Infants	...	...	...	407	101
Ante-natal cases	...	...	...	246	—
Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	60	40
Children one to five years	...	...	...	448	110
TOTALS				1,161	251

Treatment provided at Centres.

				Numbers attending	Number of attendances
Infants, Ophthalmic cases	...	...	...	35	562
„ other cases	...	...	...	252	1,045
Children, one to five years, Oph- thalmic cases...	...	...	...	25	201
Children, one to five years, other cases	...	...	...	189	1,184
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	1	2
Nursing „	...	...	...	6	8
TOTALS				508	3,002

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

Year			Mothers Attending	Dinners Served to Mothers	Dinners Served to Children	Total
1925	...	...	39	2,491	1,527	4,017
1926	...	...	94	4,298	1,753	6,051
1927	...	...	60	1,971	883	2,854
1928	...	...	277	3,067	1,265	4,332
1929	...	...	57	2,906	1,490	4,396
1930	...	...	61	3,326	1,058	4,384

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee, and the Caretaker who acts as cook, worked very hard in order to deal with all necessitous cases.

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year were:—

Visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	2,881
„ Children, one to five years	...	...	...	...	1,647
„ Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	120
„ Special cases (^{Measles,} Whooping-cough, etc.)	...	...	...	...	80
Investigation of Still-Births	...	...	...	...	31
„ Infant Deaths	..	...	...	...	52
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	36
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	74
Special Nursing Cases	...	...	...	...	91
TOTAL					5,012

Health Visitors visits are down this year owing to:—

1. Absence of clerical assistance following Miss Roberts resignation.
2. Absence of one Health Visitor owing to Illness.

Venereal Diseases.

Several suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

Eye Cases.

Twenty-nine cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	C A S E S					Deaths
	Treated		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	
	At home	Infant Wel- fare or Hospital				
11	Nil	11	11	Nil	Nil	Nil

Maternity Bed.

Twelve cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases, £81 12s. 0d.

Progress of Welfare Work.

The following table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres:—

Year				Number Attending	Attendances	
1915	..	...	..	162	...	1,110
1916	...	...	...	391	...	2,801
1917	...	...	...	514	...	4,713
1918	...	...	...	859	...	6,441
1919	...	...	..	934	...	5,263
1920	...	...	...	1,330	...	7,887
1921	...	...	...	1,663	...	11,410
1922	...	...	...	1,702	...	10,498
1923	...	...	...	1,873	...	10,946
1924	...	...	...	1,758	...	10,877
1925	...	...	...	1,919	...	10,322
1926	...	...	...	2,471	...	14,758
1927	...	...	...	2,249	...	14,479
1928	...	..	...	2,064	...	15,694
1929	...	...	...	2,037	...	17,001
1930	...	...	...	2,515	...	17,205

Infantile Mortality.

The following table will shew our relative position in regard to this figure:—

Year			England and Wales	159 Comparable Towns (Population 20,000 to 50,000)			Mansfield
1920	...	...	80	...	80	...	104·6
1921	...	...	83	...	84	...	78·2
1922	...	...	77	...	75	...	61·5
1923	...	...	69	...	69	...	92·9
1924	...	...	75	...	71	...	82·1
1925	...	...	75	...	74	...	76·9
1926	...	...	70	...	67	...	89·1
1927	...	...	69	...	68	...	76·6
1928	...	...	65	...	60	...	82·9
1929	...	...	74	...	69	...	80·1
1930	...	...	60	...	55	...	67·1

The complete causes of infantile mortality are tabulated in Table IV.

LIGHT CLINIC REPORT.

A detailed Report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my last year's Annual Report.

This Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 93 children received treatment throughout the year.

The largest number of cases treated were suffering from Malnutrition or Rickets.

Gains in weight recorded have been out of proportion to the normal rate of increase. Parents are unanimous in their appreciation of the benefits resulting from the treatment and in the improved appetite and repose which health restoration has brought with it.

My observations confirm these parental opinions.

The following table gives the conditions treated together with the results of treatment:—

	Number of Cases	Cured or much improved	Stationary	No beneficial effect
Rickets	29	26	3	—
Debility	7	5	2	—
Anæmia	17	16	1	—
Bronchitis	9	9	—	—
Croup	1	1	—	—
Enlarged Glands (not T.B.)	2	2	—	—
Malnutrition ...	23	23	—	—
Impetigo	5	5	—	—

Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council are the Authority for carrying out the provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Analyst to the Nottinghamshire County Council I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year:—

Articles				Samples	Correct	Result
Boric Ointment	...	...	...	1	1	Genuine
Cocoa Essence	...	...	...	1	1	"
Cocoa (Prepared)	...	...	...	1	1	"
Cocoa ...	...	...	...	1	1	"
Coffee ...	...	...	...	1	1	"
Cheese ...	...	...	...	1	1	"
Cheese (Stilton)	...	...	...	1	1	"
Cream Buns	...	...	...	1	—	Adulterated
Flour Corn	...	...	...	1	1	Genuine
Gin ...	...	...	...	4	4	"
Jam Pulp	...	...	...	7	7	"
Jam, Raspberry and Apple	...	...	...	1	1	"
Honey, Glycerine and Lemon	...	...	...	1	1	"
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	1	1	"
Lard ...	...	...	...	2	2	"
Milk ...	...	...	...	45	43	2 Adulterated
Milk, Dried	...	...	...	1	1	Genuine
Mint Humbugs	...	...	...	1	1	"
Marmalade	...	...	...	1	1	"
Mustard	...	...	...	1	1	"
Pepper, White	...	...	...	1	1	"

Articles			Samples	Correct	Result
Rice, Ground ...	...	...	2	2	Genuine
Sausage, Beef ...	...	...	1	1	„
Sausage, Pork ...	...	...	1	1	„
Whisky ...	...	...	4	4	„
Wine, Fruit Orange ...	...	...	1	1	„
Tea ...	...	...	3	3	„
Vinegar ...	...	...	3	3	„

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by Inspectors
by “Gerber” Tester :—**

	Correct	Incorrect	Total
Number of samples taken by Inspectors...	132	2	134
Number of Samples taken at Farm	0	0	0
Number submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors ...	173	3	176
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	305	5	310
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1930 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Nett Deaths belonging to the District		
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	At all ages		Under One year of age
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate	
1922	45,770	1,010	991	21.6	525	11.4	416	9.0	61
1923	46,270	1,028	1,012	21.9	619	13.3	492	10.6	94
1924	46,760	977	962	20.5	594	12.7	461	9.8	78
1925	47,000	961	936	19.9	585	12.4	433	9.2	72
1926	47,270	901	875	18.5	576	12.1	487	10.3	78
1927	48,140	839	835	17.3	606	12.5	496	10.3	64
1928	47,550	807	808	17.0	611	12.8	457	9.6	67
1929	47,130	690	736	15.6	699	14.8	499	10.5	59
1930	47,130	800	774	16.4	600	12.7	444	9.4	52

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1930.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL	
	At all ages	At Ages—years																
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	North Ward	Pleasley Hill	South Ward	East Ward	
Small-pox ..	1	2	3	10	10	66	39	17	17	3	1	1	—	93	5	29	47	163
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1	2	—	4	3	—	5	1	1	—	—	7	2	4	7	10
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	2	—	2	14	7	2	6	1	—	—	—	23	—	4	7	34
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	12	4	—	9	—	7	4	1
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	7	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	53	—	1	—	—	5	2	11	19	11	4	—	—	17	1	16	20	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	15	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	6	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	57	—	6	5	2	9	1	2	11	4	13	1	—	21	4	19	17	—
Chicken-pox.. ..	152	11	4	11	17	88	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	44	4	35	73	—
TOTALS ..	545	19	15	30	33	190	73	35	70	24	31	5	—	239	20	122	194	214

TABLE III.

Causes of Death: Civilians only.

Causes of Death.								Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	209
1 Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
2 Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3 Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
4 Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
5 Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
6 Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
7 Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
8 Encephalitis Lethargica		..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	14
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	22
13 Rheumatic Fever		..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
14 Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16
16 Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	37
17 Arterio-sclerosis		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
18 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
22 Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
26 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition								—	2
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ..								12	13
29 Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
30 Other Deaths from violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
31 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	48
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Special Causes (included above)—									
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one year—									
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	24
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
LIVE BIRTHS—									
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	356
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	341
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15
STILL-BIRTHS—									
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
POPULATION MID 1929								47,130	

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1930.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One year.

CAUSE OF DEATH				Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
ALL CAUSES	Certified	..	..	23	3	1	1	28	3	11	5	3	50
	Uncertified	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
1	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Tuberculosis, Intest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	4
13	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	5
14	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	4	1	13
15	Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Malformation	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
20	Debility, Sclerema	..	..	..	3	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	6
21	Icterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Premature Birth	..	..	..	13	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	14
23	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24	Disease of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Atelectasis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
26	Lack of Care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Suffocation, in bed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
29	Other causes	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE V.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1930.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1930, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1929. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	16.3	0.69	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.55	6.0	60
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	16.6	0.71	11.5	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.50	8.3	64
159 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ..	16.2	0.69	10.5	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.43	4.4	55
London	15.7	0.56	11.4	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.55	9.9	59
MANSFIELD	16.4	0.78	9.4	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.10	0.48	0.0	67

